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Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
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PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

FRENCH ZONE OF MOROCCO

This review of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the French Zone of Morocco appears to be necessary due to recent changes in the laws and decrees of that country. It has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to Morocco.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines from Dahirs and Decrees furnished by the French Embassy through the Department of State to the Department of Agriculture under date of September 9, 1950.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original dahirs and decrees should be consulted for the exact texts.

Avery S. Hoyt

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

FRENCH ZONE OF MOROCCO

BASIC LEGISLATION

Dahir of September 20, 1927, as modified by the Dahirs of September 26, 1949, and June 2, 1950.

Various decrees have been promulgated to implement the above legislation, the latest being the Decree of June 20, 1950 by the Director of Agriculture, Commerce and Forests.

SUMMARY

Phytosanitary certificates are required for importations of potatoes, tomatoes and eggplant only, and should conform to a prescribed model. (See p. 11)

Copies of commercial invoices, certified by shippers or importers, are required with importations of seedlings, layers, cuttings, scions, bulbs, tubers, roots, rhizomes and cut flowers. (See p. 6)

Import permits and consular visas are not required.

Ports of entry for restricted plants and plant products are Casablanca, Port-Lyautey and Oujda as a general rule. (See Art. 1, Decree of June 20, 1950). Under certain conditions inspections of restricted material may be made at other ports. (See Art. 5). Importations by air are limited to certain airports. (See Art. 7).

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Seeds of dodder (Cuscuta spp.).
Live insects in any stage, slime molds, fungi and bacteria, except for scientific study.
Living plants, culms, straw, leaves, roots, husks, rachises and inflorescences of corn, sorghum, millet, hemp, except seeds, fiber and cut flowers; whole plants, living or dried, of the giant reed (Arundo donax L.), except peeled or split stems used as packing. (See p. 10).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Cut flowers must be accompanied by certified commercial invoice.
Forage crop seeds of the genera Medicago, Trifolium, Lotus and Anthyllis are subject to examination for dodder (Cuscuta spp.).
Fungi, yeasts, molds and bacteria of economic or health interest, also subject to examination.
Hay must be in mechanically compressed and bound bales.

Insects of economic importance - Certain honey-producing and silk-producing insects.
Nursery stock, including seedlings, layers, cuttings, scions, bulbs, tubers, roots, rhizomes, must be accompanied by certified commercial invoice.
Plants and parts of plants subject to inspection.
Packing materials subject to inspection.
Potatoes, tomatoes and eggplant must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Dahir of September 20, 1927 - Plant Quarantine Regulations of the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire - as amended by the Dahirs of September 26, 1949 and June 2, 1950.

FIRST TITLE

Definition of Plant Parasites

Article 1. The words "parasites of plants" denote in the text of the present dahir, any animal or plant organism which, no matter what stage of development, causes or can cause injury or any other loss to wild plants of economic importance, to cultivated plants, to plant products belonging to these two categories, or is of such a character as to cause their decay or deterioration.

Prohibited Articles

The entry into or transit through the French Zone of the Empire is prohibited:-

1. of living insects;
2. of insect eggs, larvae, chrysalids (nymphs or pupae) of insects when they are not preserved in liquids;
3. cultures of slime molds, fungi or bacteria.

The entry of dodder seeds (Cuscuta spp.) is likewise prohibited.

Exceptions

Article 2. Nevertheless, when the articles listed in the preceding paragraph are intended for the scientific services or official technical services, they may be admitted to entry on condition, however, that their packing shows all the necessary guarantees against their dispersal.

Article 3. A decree of the Director General of Agriculture, Commerce and Colonization determines the species of insects, slime molds, fungi or bacteria which may be admitted to entry or transit, when of economic or health interest, and the conditions under which they are admitted. (See p. 9).

Article 4. The Director General of Agriculture, etc., and the Director of Health and Public Hygiene can likewise permit temporary derogations to the prohibitions provided in Article 1.

Restricted Articles

Article 5. The importation, transit and movement within the French Zone, and the exportation beyond that zone of the products and goods given in the following list are regulated by the provisions of the present dahir:

1. All plants or parts of plants such as seedlings, layers, cuttings, scions, flower bulbs, cut flowers, fruits, fruit pits, vegetables, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, roots, seeds, and in general, all plant waste;
2. Dung, plant manure, compost, soil, even if the latter forms a part of a package of living plants;
3. Cases, baskets, sacks, wrappers, covers, packing, vineyard props, and any other article or material that has been used for the transportation or handling of the products or goods above mentioned, the use of which might be dangerous to the healthy state of crops;
4. Logs, cork, bark, tanbark, posts, poles, railroad ties, and cordwood.
5. All products of plant origin, such as fruits and vegetables industrially dried, flours, food pastes, bran, oilcake, straw and hay.

SECOND TITLE

Importation and Transit

Article 6. The Director General is authorized to designate by decree the ports and frontier posts through which entry may be made for importation or transit of the objects enumerated in Article 5 above.

Inspection

Article 7. On their entry into the French Zone the said products or goods are subject to sanitary inspection by officers of the Director General who have the authority to order relading or destruction, at the choice of the consignee or his representative, when such inspection reveals the presence of plant pests. This should be done under Customs supervision.

The officials charged with sanitary inspection have the right of access to ships, railway cars, as well as all other vehicles, and may prevent the discharge of products and goods under their control. They can, in addition, draw samples from the shipments for inspection purposes to determine the presence of parasites.

The sanitary inspection provided for by this article may be extended, with the consequences permitted, to other products or goods not listed in Article 5 above, at any time the official charged with sanitary inspection may have reason to believe that they carry plants pests.

Disinfection and Fumigation

Every official charged with sanitary inspection can order the disinfection or fumigation of the products or goods listed in Article 5 when he establishes the presence of plant pests, or when they, by reason of their species, introduction, vegetative state, or their origin, may carry dangerous pests not apparent, or not revealed by inspection. These operations are not decided upon unless it is thought they may be undertaken with a chance of success. The disinfected or fumigated products may be retained for observation to permit of judging the result of the operation. In case it does not appear to be entirely efficacious, the products will be reladen or destroyed.

Disinfection or fumigation will be at the risk of the consignee and at his expense. The charges for the service will be fixed by a decree of the Director General. In case the operation is not acceptable to the consignee the products in question will be either reladen or destroyed.

Quarantine

The products or goods listed in the first paragraph of Article 5 intended for propagation may be held under observation for a variable time, either at the port or frontier post of arrival, or in an establishment chosen by the Director General. The conditions and date of application of this provision will be determined by a decree of the Director General.

Derogations

A decree of the Director General will determine, if there is a reason, the products which by derogation will not be subject to the provisions of this article as well as Articles 6 and 9 relating to ports of entry and packing materials respectively. (See p. 8).

Derogations will be recalled in the same manner.

Phytosanitary Certificate

Article 8. The list of products or goods in Article 5 whose importation must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and a document attesting their origin, and the conditions to be met in the certification, will be determined by decree of the Director General. (See p. 6).

Compliance with the provisions of this article does not exclude the sanitary inspection provided by Article 7 with all the consequences which it allows:- relading, destruction, disinfection, fumigation, etc.

Packing

Article 9. The packing of the products and goods listed in Article 5 must be made so as to permit of their examination, and if necessary, their disinfection or fumigation.

It should be possible to identify the packages with certainty, failing which, they will be reloaded or destroyed.

The opening of containers is made at the expense and risk of the consignee.

Seed Sampling

Article 10. The conditions for drawing seed samples from shipments of seeds entering the French Zone will be determined by decree of the Grand Vizier, excepting those entering in transit. Sampling is done at the expense of the importer at rates fixed by the same decree. Withdrawal of samples gives no right of indemnity. (See p. 13).

Products Affected

Article 11. The provisions of this title are applicable to the products and goods listed in Article 5 whatever the means of transportation, even if brought in by members of ship's crews, or by the personnel of railroad or steamship companies, or any other public transportation companies.

Article 12. The importation and transit of certain products and goods listed in Article 5, or of certain others which come from designated countries or regions, may be prohibited by decree of the Grand Vizier.

Botanical Specimens

The provisions of this title are not applicable to dried plants intended for botanical collections.

Powers of the Grand Vizier

The Grand Vizier may by decree suspend the provisions in order to facilitate in frontier regions of the French Zone the exchange of plants with neighboring countries.

CONTROL OF IMPORTED PLANT MATERIAL

Decree of the Director of Agriculture, Commerce and Forests of June 20, 1950, relative to the sanitary inspection of imports of plants and plant products.

Inspection

Ports of Entry

Article 1. The importation or transit of the products or goods listed in Article 5 of the Dahir of September 20, 1927, if subject to inspection, treatment, quarantine, etc., may be effected only through the ports of Casablanca and Port-Lyautey, or the frontier post of Oujda.

Disposal of Products

Article 2. Official report of sanitary inspection required. Treatments under supervision of an officer of the Plant Protection Service, and at the expense of the consignee. Charges payable before removal of treated goods. Consignee notified by Customs of relading or destruction. Delay of eight days allowed to consignee for compliance, after which goods are officially disposed of. Delay may be reduced if goods constitute a danger to public health or plant cultures. Official report of destruction required.

Commercial Invoice

Article 3. Shipments of seedlings (stocks), layers, cuttings, flower bulbs, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes and cut flowers, must be accompanied by a copy of a commercial invoice of the shipment duly certified by the exporter or importer, listing the species and botanical varieties, the name and address of the exporter and the place of origin, the name and address of the consignee, the weight of the packages and the particulars of the contents of each package.

Phytosanitary Certificate

A certificate of sanitary inspection is required in the case of or for the botanical varieties listed in Article 4 below.

Article 4. Shipments of potatoes, tomatoes and eggplant must be free from all parasites, especially:-

Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say)
Golden nematode of potato (Heterodera rostochiensis Woll.)
Potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.) and be free from infection with the virus diseases Spindle tuber, non-mosaic crinkle, witches' broom, Canadian streak and calico.

Shipments must be entirely free from soil, tops and other debris. Such shipments must satisfy the following conditions:-

(a) have been inspected at the port of departure by an officer of the official plant protection service of the country of origin;
(b) have been packed at the port of departure;
(c) importation allowed only of sacks or packages sealed or labeled under control of above officer;
(d) be accompanied by a certificate conforming to the model annexed to this decree. (See p. 11).

Article 5. By derogation of the provisions of Article 1 of this decree:-

(a) from November 15 to April 30 inclusive potatoes may be inspected at Rabat, Fedala, Mazagan, Safi, Mogador, Agadir, when the weight of shipments is at least 100 quintals (approximately 11 tons).
(b) sacks and slatted wooden crates which have contained plant products, may be inspected at Rabat, Fedala, Mazagan, Safi, Mogador, Agadir, Souk-el-Arba du Rharb, and Martimprey du Kiss, when the total weight of arrivals is at least 20 quintals. They may be inspected at Souk-el-Arba du Rharb and Martimprey du Kiss, when the total weight is less than 20 quintals by an agent of the Plant Protection Service during one of his weekly visits.
(c) the following oil seeds:- shelled peanuts (Arachis hypogaea L.); cotton (Gossypium sp.); African oil palm (Elaeis quineensis Jack.); "karite" (Butyrospermum parkii Kotz.); "neuk" or "niger" (Guizotia abyssinica Cass.) and copra, the dried meat of Cocos nucifera L., may be imported at Fedala or Safi, when the weight of arrivals is at least 500 quintals (approximately 55 tons).

Article 6. In all cases when fumigation or disinfection is ordered for shipments provided for in Article 5 above, they are to be reladen and reshipped respectively to Casablanca or Port-Lyautey when arriving by sea, or to Oujda when from Algeria.

Sanitary inspections can take place only in the ports and frontier posts designated in Article 5 under the express condition that the interested importers assume the expenses of transporting the plant protection inspector from his residence to the port or frontier post, as well as the cost of moving the products according to official rates.

Importation by Air

Article 7. The products or goods listed in Article 1 may be imported by air through the airports of Oujda (Angad), Fez, Rabat (Sale), Casablanca (Camp-Cazes) under the following conditions:-

1. The importer must guarantee:
   (a) the transportation, under Customs supervision, of packages to the office of the Plant Protection Service for shipments or baggage addressed or belonging to one individual and not more than 50 kilos in weight.
   (b) transportation going and returning of the Plant Protection inspector in connection with the examination of shipments or baggage exceeding 50 Kilos.
2. If the importation must be made at Fez, the importer must give notice 48 hours in advance to the local agent of the Plant Protection Service.
3. When disinfection is required, the importer will be responsible for the transportation of the merchandise:-
   (a) by closed carrier, under escort of a Customs agent, to the fumigation station when the importation is made at Oujda or Casablanca.
   (b) by air to Oujda or Casablanca, then as indicated in (a) when the importation is made at Fez or Rabat.
4. All merchandise which has not satisfied the conditions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article will be refused entry.
5. When reshipment is ordered, the products must be reexported by air, failing which their destruction is to proceed.

Unrestricted Products

Article 8. In the application of the next to the last paragraph of Article 7 of the Dahir of September 20, 1927, relating to DEROGATIONS, the products listed below are not subject to the provisions of Articles 6 (ports of entry), 7 (inspections, treatment and quarantine) and 9 (packing materials) of the said Dahir:-

1. Grain of the following cereals:
   Wheat (cultivated species of the genus Triticum L.)
   Barley (cultivated species of the genus Hordeum L.)
   Oats (cultivated species of the genus Avena L.)
   Rye (Secale cereale L.) and Maize (Zea mays L.)
   Rice (Oryza sativa L.) and Millet (Panicum miliaceum L.)
   Sorghum (Sorghum vulgare Pers.)

2. Coffee beans (Coffea arabica L., C. liberica Bull. and C. stenophylla Dox); tea leaves (Thea chinensis Sims); cocoa beans (Theobroma cacao L.).

3. Dried lavendar (Lavandula vera D.C., L. latifolia Vall, L. stoechas L.); dried rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis L.); dried thyme (Thymus vulgaris L.); senna (Cassia sp. L.); seeds of green anise (Pimpinella anisum L.) and star anise (Illicium anisatum L.); dried rose flowers; hops (Humulus lupulus L., H. japonicus Sieb. and Zucc.); henna (dried leaves and stems of Lawsonia alba Lam.); licorice (rhizomes and roots of Glycyrrhiza glabra L. and G. echinata L.); dried sarsaparilla (Smilax sarsaparilla L.).

4. Gums, resins, gum-resins, incense, benzoin, resin of aloes, various nutgalls (Chinese galls, "takaout", oak galls.).

5. Dried medicinal plants packed in packets.

6. Woods of any nature excluding those which might serve for vegetative multiplication (green wood with bark attached might be utilized as cuttings, scions, etc.), or constituting all or part of the products or goods subject to sanitary inspection; dried bark, cork, tanbark and other tanning products composed of seeds or entire fruits.

7. Dried prunes, figs, raisins, apricots, apples, pears, and peaches, fruits in brine; preserved or subjected to an industrial preparation other than drying; cereal flours, alimentary pastes, bran, oil-cake, wheat, barley, oat and rye chaff, hay in mechanically pressed and bound bales; alfalfa meal; vegetable fibers, such as raffia, sisal, completely ginned cotton; "crin vegetal" (a palm fiber from Chamaerops humilis); and in general, ground or pulverized plant products.

8. Peat and sea-weed.

9. Seeds of sesame (Sesamum indicum L.) and fennel-flower (Nigella sativa L.); pistachio (seeds of Pistacia vera L.); seeds of Italian stone pine (Pinus pinea L.); chestnuts, walnuts, hazel-nuts, and shelled almonds (Castanea sativa Mill., Juglans regia D., Corylus avellana L., Amygdalus communis L.).

10. Dried plants and parts of plants, called "sterilized", treated by heat or chemically.

11. Bacteria, yeasts, and cryptogams of economic or health interest listed in the Decree of March 1, 1928, as follows:-

IMPORTATION PERMITTED OF CRYPTOGAMS
OF ECONOMIC OR HEALTH INTEREST

The following classes of fungi, myxomycetes and bacteria may be admitted for entry into or transit through the French Zone:-

(a) Yeasts used in the manufacture of wines, ciders, in brewing, bread making, and in the production of alcohol;
(b) Mucors used in the manufacture of alcohol;
(c) Yeasts and bacteria for use in vegetable conserves such as sauerkraut, string beans;
(d) Bacteria for the production of vinegar;
(e) Bacteria employed in the retting of textile plants;
(f) Bacteria known as nitric and nitrous ferments;
(g) Bacteria assimilating nitrogen from the air;
(h) Fungi (molds) used in cheese making;
(i) Bacteria known as lactic ferments in "Yaourt" or "Yoghourt";
(j) Yeasts for ensilage;

(k) Ferments of "Kephir" and "Koumiss";
(l) Cryptogams intended for veterinary, therapeutic or experimental purposes;
(m) Cryptogams intended for use in therapeutic and medical experimentation.

The cryptogams designated in sub-paragraphs "a" to "i" may be imported as pure cultures only.

The cryptogams designated above may be imported only through the ports of Casablanca and Port-Lyautey and the frontier post of Oujda.

Containers of the cryptogams mentioned above must bear the name, address, and business status of the shipper, and the name of the species of cryptogam, if it is included in sub-paragraph "a" to "i" of above paragraph.

Shipments included in sub-paragraph "a" to "g" of above paragraph must be examined on arrival, for purposes of identity, as required by Article 7.

Shipments included in the other sub-paragraphs will be subject to the same conditions and, according to the circumstances, shipments under sub-paragraph "m" will go to an official designated by the Director of Public Health and Hygiene; or to the chief of the research laboratory of animal industry in the case of shipments under sub-paragraph "h" to "l".

Cryptogams (fungi, myxomycetes, or bacteria) recognized by these officials as not belonging to one of the categories listed in the present order shall be reembarked or destroyed at the option and expense of the consignee.

12. Manufactured tobacco in boxes or packets.

13. Packing materials, approved by Vizirial Decree of October 6, 1942.

APPROVED PACKING MATERIALS

The shipments into the French Zone of products or articles wrapped, bundled, enveloped, trimmed or held together with plant products, especially with hay, are subject to sanitary inspection under the conditions provided for in Article 7.

Inspectors of Plant Protection may exempt importations from sanitary inspection, if they consider this can be done without danger, on the condition the wrappings are destroyed; or they may prescribe such other sanitary measures as are deemed necessary, including the fumigation of the packages and destruction of the wrappings at the importer's expense.

The following exemptions are allowed:-

(a) Straw of wheat (Triticum spp.), barley (Hordeum spp.), oats (Avena spp.), and rye (Secale cereale L.);
(b) Wrappings made with leaves of the date palm (Phoenix dactylifera L.);
(c) Esparto grass (Stipa tenacissima L. and Lygeum spartium L.);
(d) Stems of the giant reed (Arundo donax L.) if peeled, defoliated and split;
(e) Coir, coconut fiber (Cocos nucifera L.);
(f) Roots of ferns of the genera Polypodium, Pteris and Osmunda;
(g) Willow (Salix spp.) used in basket making;
(h) Mosses (Hypnaceae and Bryaceae) and Sphagnum (Sphagnaceae);
(i) Ferns when they serve as wrappings for shellfish; and
(j) Leaves of species of Clynogyne (Scitamineae) and Mitragyna (Rubiaceae) when used for packing for Kola nuts.

The entry of hay into the French Zone is authorized only in the form of mechanically compressed and bound bales.

Article 9. Decrees of September 10, 1936 and December 9, 1944, are abrogated by this Decree.

Article 10. Effective date, that of publication in Bulletin Officiel - Rabat, June 20, 1950.

SUGGESTED FORM OF CERTIFICATE
FOR POTATOES, TOMATOES, AND EGGPLANT

Country
Name of Protection Service

The undersigned (full name and title), certifies that the potatoes, tomatoes, eggplant (erase the words not applicable) comprising the shipment described below, have been carefully inspected, and that this shipment does not contain, to his knowledge, any dangerous parasite capable of propagation in cultivated crops or orchards, especially the Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say)), golden nematode (Heterodera rostochiensis Woll.), potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.)), and the following virus diseases, spindle tuber, non-mosaic crinkle, witches' broom, Canada streak, or calico.

He certifies also that the potatoes were packed at (port) and are free from dirt, tops and other debris, and that the sacks were sealed or labeled under his supervision.

Date_____

Signature_____

_____ Official Seal

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Name and address of shipper
Name and address of receiver
Number and kind of containers
Marks on containers
Gross weight of containers
Date of inspection
Origin of products in the shipment
Names of varieties

Vizirial Decree of September 3, 1949. Charges to be levied for inspection.

Decree of Director General of Agriculture, etc., April 4, 1933, fixing charges for fumigation.

Decree of Director General of Agriculture, etc., April 3, 1931, fixing hourly rates for inspection.

Vizirial Decree of October 6, 1942 - Charges for inspection and fixing amounts to be inspected. Approved packing materials listed, see pages 10-11.

HONEY AND SILK-PRODUCING INSECTS

Decree of Director General of March 1, 1928 as amended May 12, 1937

The insects hereafter named are admitted to entry into and transit through the French Zone:-

(a) Honey-producing insects:
- Apis ligustica Spin.
- Apis mellifera L., Honey-bee

(b) Silk-producing insects:
- Antheraea mylitta Drury, Tasar silkworm
- Antheraea pernyi var. yama-mai Guer.
- Attacus atlas L.
- (Sericaria) Bombyx mori L., silkworm
- Philosamia cynthia Drury
- (Attacus ricini Hutton) - Philosamia lunula Walk.
- Attacus (Rothschildi) orizaba Westw.
- (Platysamia) Samia cecropia L.
- Telea polyphemus Cramer
- Cocoons or nymphs of Formica rufa L., commonly known as "ants' eggs".

The entry of the honey-producing insects is permitted only in the adult stage; and the silk-producing insects, only in egg and pupal stages.

The entry of these insects may be effected only through the ports of Casablanca and Port-Lyautey, and the frontier post of Oujda.

Shipments of these insects shall bear the name, address, and occupation of the shipper, as well as the names of the species comprising the shipment.

For the purpose of identification these shipments, on arrival, will be inspected by an official of the Director-General charged with phytosanitary inspection, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7. Insects recognized by the said official as not belonging to the above-named species will be refused entry or destroyed at the option and expense of the consignee.

RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

Vizirial Decree of August 31, 1932

The importation into and transit through the French Zone of the following are prohibited:-

(a) Living plants, or culms, straw, leaves, roots, husks, rachises, and inflorescenses of maize, Zea mays L.; sorghums, Holcus sorghum vulgare Pers.); all cultivated species of Sorghum or Andropogon; millet, Panicum miliaceum L., Chaetochloa (Panicum) italica and other cultivated species of Panicum, and in general, of any part or residue of these plants, except the seeds, of whatever origin.

(b) Any part or residue of plants of hemp, (Cannabis sativa L.), except seeds, fiber, and inflorescences without any portion of the stems.

(c) Whole plants, living or dried, of the giant reed, arundo donax L., or parts thereof, except peeled or split stems used in making packings.

(d) Produce of any kind, the packings of which are composed of the above-named plants or parts thereof.

(e) Articles made of the above-named plants, or with parts thereof, especially brooms.

Any shipment containing the products named in the preceeding paragraph will be returned or destroyed, at the option of the consignee or his representative, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FORAGE-CROP SEEDS

Vizirial Decree of May 8, 1933

Seeds Affected

Forage-crop seeds of the following genera are subject to examination to determine whether or not they contain dodder seeds (Cuscuta spp.); Medicago (alfalfa and yellow trefoil), Trifolium (clovers), Lotus, and Anthyllis.

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Importers or their agents are required to furnish the botanical names of the seeds and the weight of the shipment.

These regulations do not preclude the application of the provisions of the dahir of September 20, 1927, and the decree pertaining thereto.